(c) to (f) A ceiling of 10,000 MTs has been fixed for export of pulses in 1994-95. It is the policy of the Govt, to encourage export of agricultural items subject to domestic availability and demand. To enhance domestic production and to generate exportable surpluses, a number of measures have been initiated such as supply of high yielding variety of seeds to growers, enhancing area under assured irrigation, encouraging use of fertilisers, ensuring remunerative prices to farmers, etc. As far as curbing of hoarding is concerned, State Governments are empowered to take •necessary action under the prevalent laws.

Export and Import of Diamonds, Gems and Jewellery

2020. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of diamonds, gems and jewellery has been exported during the last three financial years;

(b) if so, details of each item with names of exporter, country-wise and foreign exchange earned separately during each year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large quantity of diamonds, gems and jewellery has been imported during the last three financial years;

(d) if so, details of each item with names of importers country-wise and foreign exchange s"pent separately during each year;

(e) what is the policy of Government regarding import and export of gems, diamonds and jewellery;

(f) whether Government propose to provide incentives to exporters of these items;

(g) whether Government also propose to develop this industry on large scale, scientifically to boost export of these items; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, *{see* below)

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House *(see* below)

(e) to (h) Gem and Jewellery is a thrust sector of our exports. Govt, has provided facilities, under various schemes specified in Chapter VIII of the Export-Import Policy, for the duty free import of rough diamonds precious metals, rough coloured gemstones and other raw materials either in advance with an export obligation or as replenishment after exports. Participation in exhibitions abroad and exchange of business delegations is encouraged. Exporters of gem and Jewellery enjoy the same benefits as exporters in other sectors.

The Govt, have taken many steps for enncouraging the development of the Industry and boost the exports from this sector. In order to facilitate technological upgradation of the industry import of a wide range of items of machinery, equipment and tools required for the gem and jewellery trade at a concessional *duty* of 25% is allowed to the registered exporters of gem and jewellery and cooperative societies of goldsmiths and artisans. The Govt, also encdurages design and product development through Jewellery Product Development Centres and training of artisans through the Indian Diamond Institute.

Statement

(b) Item-wise export of Gems & Jewellery (including diamonds, gems and jewellery and foreign exchange earned daring the last three years is given below:—

(Value rupees in crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Diamonds	5762.56	7791.58	11209.62
Gold jewellery	657.54	764.95	967.76
Coloured gem-stones and others	330.00	340.47	350.91
TOTAL:	6750.10	8897.00	12528.29

SOURCE : DGCI & S

Note : Exporter-wise statistics are not maintained.

Country-wise exports of cut & polished diamonds from India to major markets

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	USA	1897.17	2948.12	3663.50
2.	Belgium	1121.80	1282.63	1790.20
3.	Japan	1082.41	1175.30	1635.88
4.	Hong Kong	902.85	1463.50	2752.51
5.	Thailand	185.70	184.87	341.73
6.	Others	572.63	737.16	1025.80
	TOTAL:	5762.56	7791.58	11209.62

Country-wise exports of gold jewellery from India to major markets

(Value in Rs. crores)

S.No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	U.K.	82.28	87.06	86.23
2.	UAE	252.43	195.72	219.25
3.	USA	214.51	317.40	422.16
4.	Kuwait	8.03	16.81	12.07
5.	Singapore	24.97	16.73	25.89
	Others	75.32	131.23	202.16
	TOTAL:	657.54	764.95	967.76

SOURCE : DGCI & S

Country-wise exports of coloured gemstones and others is given below:

(Value in Rs. crores)

S.No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	USA	64.21	70.63	94.51
2.	Hong Kong	47.78	62.24	68.74
3.	Thailand	49.62	43.30	40.42
4.	Japan	28.42	28.61	34.33
5.	Germany	26.18	25.26	28-22
6.	Others	113.79	110.43	84.69
	TOTAL:	330.00	340.47	350.91

(d) *hem-wise import of Gems & Jewellery (including rough diamonds; gold bars and others) during the last three years is given below :*

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Rough Diamonds	4695.83	6821.72	7942.19
Gold Bars	573.84	597.08	741.71
Others	126.87	180.56	152.66
TOTAL :	5396.54	7599.36	8836.56

SOURCE : DGCI & S

Note : (i) Importerwise import statistics are not maintained.
(ii) Others include rough coloured gemstones, silver bars, synthetic stones, platinum etc.

The Major sources of import of rough diamonds is given below :

(Value in Rs. crores)

s. No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Belgium	2989.40	4595.62	5125.71
2.	U.K.	1478.61	1873.40	2370.19
3.	Israel	147.25	186.79	299.39
4.	Others	80.57	165.91	146.90
	TOTAL:	4695.83	6821.72	7942.19

The major source of import of gold bars is given below :

(Value in Rs. crores)

s. No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Switzerland	—	457.05	698.20
2.	UAE		129.81	29.53
3.	Others		10.22	13.98
	TOTAL :	573.84*	597.08	741.71

** GJEPC Statistics All others are DGCl & S figures. (—) Figures are still under reconciliation. Major sources of import of coloured gemstones and other items are given below :*

(Value in Rs. crores)

s. No.	Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	USA	67.02	72.52	62.58
2.	Thailand	10.84	20.01	18.61
3.	Others	49.01	88.03	71.47
	TOTAL :	126.87	180.56	152.66

SOURCE : DGCI & S

Reduction in Staff Strength of STC and MMTC

2021. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reduction has been made in the strength of officers and staff in the two trading bodies viz. State Trading Corporation (STC) and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) both in India and abroad as a result of the present economic reforms and liberalisation;

(b) if so, the extent of savings in expenditure during the current year separately for each of these two Organisations; and

(c) what is the reduction made in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in Commerce Ministry as a result of the introduction of liberalisation of imports and exports in terms of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of voluntary retirements, the yearly savings estimated by STC & MMTC in their expenditure are given below:—

(Rs. Crores)

STC	5.50
MMTC	8.33

(c) In the wake of present economic reforms/liberalisation, a Departmental Committee has gone into the aspect of